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- LLOYD, J. W. *Coöperative marketing of horticultural products*. (Agric. Exp. Sta. bull. 244. (Urbana: Univ. Illinois. 1921. Pp. 15.)
- LUCAS, J. *Coöperation in Scotland*. (Manchester, Eng.: Coöperative Union. 1920. Pp. 93.)
- MARSHALL, L. C. and LYON, L. S. *Our economic organization*. (New York: Macmillan. 1921.)
- MEAD, G. W. *The great menace; Americanism or bolshevism?* (New York: Dodd, Mead. 1920. \$1.25.)
- MEHL, J. M. and JESNESS, O. B. *The organization of coöperative grain elevator companies*. Bull. 860. (Washington: Dept. Agri. Pp. 40.)
- PASQUALI, G. *Socialisti tedeschi*. (Bari: Laterza. 1920. 7.50 L.)
- POHLE, L. *Kapitalismus und Socialismus*. (Leipzig: Teubner. 1920. 6 M.)
- POSTGATE, R. W. *The Workers' International*. Handbooks on international relations. (New York: Harcourt. 1921. Pp. 121. \$1.)
- RUSSELL, B. *Bolshevism: practice and theory*. (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe. 1920. Pp. 192.)
- Bertrand Russell went to Russia a communist. He hoped to find there at least a partial realization of his dreams of a regenerated world. With characteristic honesty he tells of his disappointment in the development of the bolshevist experiment and his fears for the future of the world through the spread of bolshevism. Bolshevism is not a political theory; it is a religion with the oriental fanaticism of Islam. The soviet system has been abandoned in all but the name. The dictatorship of the proletariat is literally a dictatorship, but the term proletariat is used in a Pickwickian sense.
- The failure of the bolsheviks to achieve real communism is partly due to the blockade and the necessity of combating the forces of reaction, but there are also fundamental theoretical errors which cannot be overlooked. The most serious of these errors are the faith in the tactics of violence and the literal acceptance of the materialistic interpretation of history in its most extreme form.
- Nevertheless, Mr. Russell feels that if he were a Russian he would, like Maxim Gorky, support the bolshevik régime, as the only possible alternatives are even worse. And, although communism in Russia has failed, he still hopes for the building of a new communist world by gradual and peaceful methods.
- G. L. ARNER.
- SALTER, F. R. *Karl Marx and modern socialism*. (New York: Macmillan. 1921.)
- SELIGMAN, E. R. A. vs. NEARING, S. *A public debate "Capitalism vs. socialism."* (New York: Fine Arts Guild. 1921. Pp. 46.)
- SMITH, G. C. *Farmers' coöperative associations in Pennsylvania under the law of 1919*. Bureau of Markets, gen. bull. 341. (Harrisburg, Pa.: Dept. Agri. 1921.)
- SZANA, A. *Die bolschewistische Wirtschaftspolitik in Ungarn, Aufbau und Zusammenbruch*. (Vienna: Strache. 1920. 2 M.)

TUCKER, I. ST. J. *A history of imperialism*. (New York: The Rand School. 1920.)

Mr. Tucker has made an interesting contribution, not to history, but to the propaganda literature of socialism. In the light of the class struggle theory and the materialistic interpretation of history he has sketched in bold outlines the characteristic features of each of fourteen great empires from Egypt to America. Soviet Russia appears, not as a new form of imperialism, but as an industrial republic, whose rise means the dawn of a new era and the twilight of empire. G. L. A.

VARNEY, N. *Sketches of soviet Russia*. (New York: Nicholas L. Brown. 1921. Pp. 288. \$2.25.)

WEBB, S. and B. *Industrial democracy*. (New York: Longmans. Pp. xxxix, 899. 1920. \$7.50.)

The only changes made in this new edition are found in the introduction, which is a rewriting of the one prefixed to the 1902 edition, and in certain alterations in and additions to the appendices. The text itself has not been changed and stands as an analytic description of British trade unionism as it was in the last decade of the nineteenth century.

In the introduction attention is called to such changes since 1897 as the numerical growth of trade unionism, the development of new ideas concerning "payment by results" and scientific management, the development of industrial insurance and various legal enactments, and the growth of industrial unionism. The appendices include: The legal position of collective bargaining concerning which the reader is referred to the new edition of the author's *History of Trade Unionism*; The bearing of industrial parasitism and the policy of a national minimum on the free trade controversy; Some statistics bearing on the relative movements of the marriage and birth rates, pauperism, wages, and the price of wheat; and A comment on the bibliography of trade unionism. Concerning the work itself nothing need be said as it has long since become an economic classic. This new edition caused by a continued and increasing demand for the book is to be welcomed. GEORGE M. JANES.

Act creating farmers' coöperative societies; with forms governing incorporation. (Austin, Tex.: Secretary of State. 1921. Pp. 17.)

The second congress of the Communist International as reported and interpreted by the official newspapers of Soviet Russia, Petrograd-Moscow, July 19-August 7, 1920. (Washington: Dept. of State, Division of Russian Affairs. 1920. Pp. 166.)

Trade unions in Soviet Russia. Compiled by the Independent Labour Party Information Committee. (New York: Rand School of Social Science. Pp. 91. 50c.)

What to read on social and economic subjects, a select bibliography. Sixth edition, revised to December 1920. (London: Fabian Society. 2s. 3d.)